## \$1.00 PER YEAR.

# CHILI CIVES IN.

Matta's Offensive Note Will Be Withdrawn.

ARBITRATION ASKED FOR

Harrison Sent a Special Message to Congress Which Brought Her to Her Senses.

He Dwelt on All the Recent Events Which Led to the Present Complications and Said That the Southern Republic Must Come to the Front with Proper Reparation, in Double-Ouick Time, or Old Reliable Uncle Sam Would Present Her With a Few Pounds of Lead.

Santiago, Chili, Jan. 26.—The Chilian government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilian ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition the Chilian government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 26. - Secretary Blaine early in the day received a cable gram from Minister Egan, at Santiago, saying that President Montt was at "The Baths" and the minister of foreign affairs asked delay until President Montt would return. It is probable President Montt has returned, and that this is the explanation of the unexpectedly prompt back down of Chili.

London, Jan. 26 .- At the foreign office here no information can be obtained that England had offered to be arbiter in the troubles between the United States and Chili, a report which has been much circulated of late.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Full Text of the Document-He Asks Con gress to Enforce Uncle Sam's Demands. Washington, Jan. 26.-The long-ex-

It is a strong but conservative document, and while the president indicates that he thinks we must vindicate our honor by force, he leaves the responsibility for further action wholly with congress.

Following is the president's message To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message, delivered to con gress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault in the streets of Va Chili, upon the sailors of the U. paraiso, Chili, upon the saliors of the U.S. S. Baltimore, on the evening of Oct. is last, I said: "This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this completed and it is expected that the re-sult will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further need-less delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as

may be necessary."

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Palmanes. of the revolution against Balmaceda, to gether with all other facts in the posses sion of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplomatic corre-spondence is herewith transmitted, to-gether with correspondence between the mayal officers for the time in command in Chilian waters and the secretary of the navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. Ldo not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. spondence or of the evidence. A brief statement of the international questions involved and the reasons why the re-sponses of the Chilian government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

Minister Egan Fully Sustained. It may be well, at the outset, to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exceting period in Chilian affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion of criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, bourne himself, in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability.

in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability,
courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning
to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give
shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who
applied to him for asylum has not been
denied by the Chilian authorities, nor has
any demand been made for the surrender
of these refugees. That there was urgent
need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's
note of Aug. 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by
the evidence of Captain Schley as to the
pillage and violence that prevailed at
Valjaraiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr.
Egan for a safe conduct from the country, closes, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was denied. The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Children revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilian government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to sup-port Mr. Egan's contention that a safe coaduet to neutral territory was a neces-zry and askrowledged incident of the asylum. These refugees have very re-cently, without formal safe conduct, yet by the acquiescence of the Chilian author-ties, been placed on board the Yorktown, and are now being conveyed to Callao and are now being conveyed to Callac

Offensive Police Surveillance.

incident might be considered closed but for the disrespect manitoward this government by the

close and offensive poince surveillance of the legation during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual message and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police, in uniform; and police agents or detect-ives in citizens dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation and, on one or more occasions, arrested members of the minister's family.

The Star

arrested members of the minister's family, arrested members of the minister's family. Commander Evans, who, by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department, described the legation as "A veritable prison," and states that the police agents of detectives were, after his arrival withdrawn during his tay. withdrawn during his stay. It appears further, from the note of Mr. Egan, of Nov. 20, 1891, that on one occasion at least, Nov. 20. 1891, that on one occasion at least, these police agents whom he declares to oe known to furn, invaded the legation premises, pounding on the windows, and using insulting language toward persons therein. This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic cores, having was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilian minister of for-

The Chilian authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and inmates of the legation with insulting the police; but it seems to me incredible that men whose lives were in jeopardy and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction, or to aggravate their condition by intensi fying a popular feeling that, at one time, so threatened the legation as to require Mr. Egan to appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the at-tack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said: "So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it bad its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual set or ernment, and not in any individual act or personal animosity.

## Not Even a Bint at Apology.

After summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point the president

The communications of the Chillian government in relation to the cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology. The event was of so serious a character that if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident in a Chilian port, the incident was grave enough to have called incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities.

It is not enough to say that the affair

was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justificable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regreited, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an innusual character in roots where foreign unusual character in ports where foreign sailors are accused one of meet." It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for words of small or equivocal meanpected message of the president was ling in which to convey to a friendly power ology for an offense as atrocious as in the case of the assault by a mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consul-ate in 1851, Mr. Webster wrote to the Spanish minister, Mr. Calderon, that the acts complained of were "a disgraceful and flagrant breach of duty and pro-priety," and that his convenients "see the priety," and that his government "regrets them as deeply as Minister Calderon or his government could do:" that "these acts have caused the president great pain and he thinks a proper acknowledgment is due to her majesty." He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, guar-anteeing protection and offered to salute the Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish vessel. Such a treatment by the government of Chili of this assualt would have been more creditable to the Chilian authorities, and much less can

hardly be satisfactory to a government that values its dignity and honor. In our note of Oct. 23 last, which appears in the correspondence, after receiving the report of the board of officers aping the report of the board of officers appointed by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it them assumed, and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our report had created. It is very clear from the correspondence that, before the receipt of the note, the examination was regarded by the police authorities as pracgarded by the police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, but in view of the fact that the government of Chili was still provisional and ment of Chili was still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of a friendly termination. I have awaited the report which has but recently been made.

# Text of the Ultimatum

On the 21st instant I caused to be communicated to the government of Chili, by the American minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this government after a full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion affecting this matter, and to the conclusions I adhere. They were stated as follows:

First-That the assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave it, viz: That of an attack upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government and not in any act of the

sailors or any of them.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to pro tect our men and that some of the police and Chilian soldiers and sallors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or

Third-That he (the president) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the post tion taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton of Oct. 23, last, and ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate rep-aration for the injury done this government.

suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done this government. In the same note the attention of the Chilian government was called to the offensive character of the note addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister at the capital, on the 11th ult. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and give to the press of this courtry it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice. It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers, and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offense made, I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not persona grata, was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and infer that the request is based upon the official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government. But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been eattled

whether our correspondence with Chill could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect.

### The Demands should Be Enforced.

In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chili by this government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity, as well as the prestige and influence of the United States, are not to be wholly agerifieed we want contact. be wholly sacrificed, we must protect those who in foreign ports display the flag or wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any fault of their

own.

It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory; we desire their peace and prosperity. We we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual bene of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that
disturbs their peace and paralyzes their
development and are always ready to give
our good offices for the restoration of
peace. It must, however, be understood
that this government while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker power will extend its strong and adequate pro-tection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and rruelty and re sentment, not of their personal misconduct but of the official acts of their govrnment.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman, and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keeweenaw, in the American steamer Keeweenaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city, largely by the nolice. I directed the attorney general to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon the arrival in San Francisco. and that testimony is also herewith trans

The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor men by the Chilian police would be incredible if the evidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says:

He came back a wreck; black from his neck to hips, from heating, weak and stupid, and is still in a kind of paralyzed condition and has never been able to do duty since.

A claim for reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doc-trine so long held by us, as expressed in the consular regulations is: "The princt-ples which are maintained by this govern-ment in regard to the reportion of ples which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection, as distinguished from the relief, of seamen, are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such; and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them."

I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st instant, but in my opinion, I ought not to delay longer to bring

ion, I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appro-

[Signed] Benjamin Harrison. Executive Mansion, Jan. 25, 1892.

GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC. The Chilian Correspondence Submitted

to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 26.-Following is the correspondence relating to the Chilian imbroglio which has been presented to congress:

The correspondence is of great volume and would probably fill more than 100 columns of an ordinary newspaper. It dates back as far as Aug. 15, 1890, and nuch of it has been described with sufficient accuracy in the president's message sent to congress at the beginning of the present session, and the copious news-paper publications that have been made. It is divided into three portions, the first comprising correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Egan, or Mr. Wharton in Mr. Blaine's absence, correspondence be tween Senor Lazcano, the Chilian minis

ter under the Balmaceda administration, and lastly notes exchanged between Sec-retary Blaine and Senor Pedro Montt, the present Chilian minister to Washington.
The Egan correspondence begins Aug.
15, 1890, with the statement of the changes
in the Balmaceda ministry which constituted a precursor to the revolution. Many chapters of the correspondence are now ancient history, and therefore of little interest at the present juncture. The one fact that is established is that Minister Egan had an abiding faith up to the last oment in the ultimate triumph of Bal maceda over his enemies and the downfall

of the insurgent cause. Balmaceda Wanted to Buy a War Ship.

March 9, 1891, Mr. Egan transmitted to Secretary Blaine a request by the Chilian government that the United States permit one of its ships to carry from Val-paraiso to Monteviedo a sum of about \$4,000,000 bar silver, which is required for the payment of interest on the national debt abrond; that the Chilian government fears its capture by revolted fleet if the sum is sent in the regular course of busi-ness March 17 in advince to the carrier ness. March 17, in a dispatch describing the sanguinary battles in the neighbor-hood of Iquique, the minister says that the revolution had the undivided sympathy and active support of the English residents in Chili; that the English superintendents of the nitrate works urged their men to join the revolutionists, and Colonel North contributed the sum of

Colonel North contributed the sum of \$100,000 in its support.

April 14 the minister tells of an effort of the Chilian government to collect duties on exports from insurgent ports, and the protests made by the German and British ministers, and the assurance he has received that American vessels will not be subjected to any inconvenience. April 21 subjected to any inconvenience. April 21 he telegraphs that the Chilian government urgently requests that the proposition of the Chilian minister for the pur

tion of the Chilian minister for the purchase of a man-of-war from the United States be favorably considered.

Mr. Egan began his efforts as a peacemaker April 24, when he telegraphed for permission to act with the Brazilian minister and French charge in an effort to restore peace, the indications being that mediation would be accepted by both parties. The next day he received Mr. Blaine's permission to so act. May 24 Mr. Egan informs Mr. Blaine that the good offices of the United States, Brazil and France have been most cordially accepted by the government of Chili and the revolutionists, those of England and Germany having been declined. having been declined.

# The Itata Incident.

The Itata incident first appears in the The Itata incident first appears in the correspondence in connection with the declaration sent by Mr McCreary, the consul at Valparaiso, to the state department (Mr. Wharton being then the acting secretary in Mr. Blaine's absence) that the South American Steamship company insists that the Itata is their property, and has been taken from them by force by the insurgents. The same day Mr. Egan notified the state department, at the request of the Chilian government, of the quest of the Chilian government, of the presence of the Itata in California waters. May 14, Mr. W harton, alarmed by threats current in Washington that Balmaceda threatens to shoot the envoys who ap peared before the mediators, insists that peared before the mediators, insists that under the circumstances they should have treatment of flag of trucs. Two days later, in answering, Mr Egan disclaimed any such intention on Balmaceda's part. Then follows a long history of the attempt of the mediators to secure peace in Chili.

Continued on page 6,

DID CHILI BACK DOWN?

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AT THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Stubborn Little Nation's Reply Not Quite Up to the Required Mark-The Cabinet Discusses the Situation-Points In the Baltimore Case.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Minister Egan has communicated to the secretary of state the reply of the Chilian government to the note of Secretary Blaine of the 21st instant. The general incredulity of the public regarding the Santiage dispatch was due to the fact that or Tuesday Mr. Egan notified the department that the Chilian government asked for two or three days longer in which to make its answer, owing to the absence of President Montt at the springs above Santiago. Public expectation had set-tled down to a delay of that length of time, and the published statement of yesterday indicating that President Montt had returned to the capital, was wholly unlooked for. It was not until last night that the fact of the reception of the message became circulated and the sentiment among public men was one of doubt and uncertainty. They knew not at first what to say on the subject when asked for opinions as to the new phase of the matter.

### The Note Not Satisfactory.

The statement of the contents of the message in vesterday's telegram is said to be practically correct. Conversation with those acquainted with the text of Method of an Embezzler to Get Away the note give the impression that it was not satisfactory. No one who was in a position to know them would consent to discuss the terms of the reply. The fact, however, that there is no reference to an apology for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors is sufficient to acup to the demand by the note of the 21st inst. to Minister Egan. The matter of the latter's recall is believed to have been sufficiently settled by the terms of that note and, therefore, no reference to it in the reply was necessary.

## The Apology Must Come First.

If Chili apologized for the Baltimore incident the matter of the amount of indemnity by way of reparation or whether or not anything should be paid to the families of Riggin and Turnbull might very well become the subject of arbitration, but the apology must come The proposition of Chili to throw the

whole thing into the supreme court for arbitration is variously viewed. some it is thought to be a declaration by Chili of full confidence in the justice and right of her cause; a confidence so great and implicit that she is willing to make a creature of the other party to the controversy sole judge of its merits Others, however, think it is, in common parlance, a bluff, and that Chili is not honest or sincere in her professions. It is recited that Chili knows how the urisdiction and nowers of the court are restricted and limited by the constitution and that she made the offer knowing that it could not be entertained. The argument is advanced that not assume jurisdiction over such a matter. One justice, or any number of proceedings of the electoral commission

in 1876-7, but the court as a whole could not take cognizance of the case.

The executive and the legislative, by the terms of the constitution, are charged with conducting and disposing of diplomatic matters, and they probably would not consent, if they c turning them over to the judicial branch of the government.

# Two Recent Cases.

This point was urged in two notable cases only recently. Mr. Blaine and the attorney general made a very strong contention that the supreme court can not deal with a matter which is the subject of diplomatic dispute. was in the Sayward case, which grew out of the Behring sea dispute. The petition for a writ of prohibition in this case was taken under consideration by the court upon the ground that it was legal question and not a diplomatic dispute that was brought before them. The other was in the Weil-La Abra claims now under discussion in the sen-Mexico asserts that the awards to American claimants in these cases were obtained by fraud, and asks to have the money not yet paid to the claimants returned to her. It is proposed, in the measure under discussion, to refer the subject to the court of claims for ex-amination and decision, with right of appeal to the supreme court. Mr. Hoar, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, argued against this latter provision on the ground that while congress might vest jurisdictios in court of claims to ascertain a fact upon examination, that court being the creature of congress, it could not confer jurisdiction upon the supreme court over matters outside of the limits imposed by the constitution, for the reason that that court was created by the same power that created congress and derived its power and authority from the same source.

# Harrison and His Advisors.

The reply of Chili was the subject of a consultation between the president and Secretary Blaine, as well as at the meeting of the cabinet. The views of the United States government upon the reply will probably not be communi-cated to Chili for a day or two. In the meantime the text of the message of Minister Egan, it is expected, will be sent to the committee on foreign affairs in the two houses of congress for their information and to aid them in the consideration of the president's message accompanying documents trans

mitted yesterday.

Further inquiry strengthens the impression that the reply of Chili is not satisfactory to the members of the United States government. Although the answer proposes, it is understood, to withdraw the Matta note, the tenor of the offer is not agreeable. And the proposition said to be contained in the . to arbitrate the Baltimore affair, is taken to mean the whole question whether or not Chili shall apologize as well as pay indemnity. Of course that will not be entertained; the United States must be the judge of the propriety of demanding an apology—that cannot be arbitrated.

Answer to the Ultimatum. London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Santiago says: "The Chilian cabinet is still discussing the re-

ply to the altimatum from America, which, it is expected, will be as concil-iatory as possible. It will probably refer any differences mentioned in the note Mr. Egan delivered on Saturday which the unitators themselves fail to settle to the arbitration of the supreme court of the United States. Nothing as yet is definitely known. But from the appearance of American cruisers coming from the Atlantic this sudden recrudescence of the difficulty might be considered only as one of the many phases through which this strange crisis has been passed for months, according to the exigencies of American home politics. The im-pending arrival of an American squadron

ment of danger. The British minister arrived at S. Vina Del Mar. Santiago yesterday from A more recent dispatch from Santiago says that the Chilian foreign minister. in accordance with the conclusion ar rived at by President Montt and the cabinet, and, after consulting with the council of state, which is a merely formal act, the council being identical with the president and cabinet, has answered the American ultimatum in terms that, it is believed, will satisfy the president and the government of

at Valparaiso, however, imports an ele-

In view of the disparity between forces of the two powers, it would seem Chili had other resource than to make the sacrifices of dignity necessary to satisfy the powderful nation making the demand upon it.

America.

# A WAX FIGURE IN THE COFFIN.

and Obtain Insurance Money.

NEW BRUSSWICK, N. J., Jan. 27 .- A meeting of the stockholders of the Jamesburg bank, whose cashier, T. Wilton Hill, has been declared an embezzler for a large amount by Bank count for the dissatisfaction of officials | Examiner Stone, broke up in the greatwith its terms. As to the Matta note est disorder upon receipt of information the offer of Chili is believed to be fully alleged to be reliable that Hill is not alleged to be reliable that Hifl is not dead and that a wax figure was placed in the coffin which was believed to contain his body. Some little credence was placed in the story when the fact was recalled that no one but Hill's immediatfamily were present at the burial. The rumor that Hill is still alive has beintensified by the report that he has be-seen within the past few days on Four-teenth street, New York, in companwith a woman whose name has her closely connected with his defalcation As Hill's life was insured for \$20,000 few days before he was said to his died, the company's agent here was paring to pay the claim. Now he announced that this will not be until satisfactory proof of the death given. The result of the allegation that it has been decided to open grave and ascerom.

Bank Examination

Body or a dummy. Bank Examination

Stone has concluded his investigation

He found that the James Hill had stolen \$50,000 from the Jame burg bank.

# Cowboy Novels Caused Suicide.

man, a son of J. F. Carter, of Bayville L. I., was found in the scrub near New Augustine, with a bullet wound in his right temple. A 32-caliber revolver and the supreme court cannot and would a cartridge belt with sixty-two rounds were found on his person. It is be lieved that he committed suicide as a them, might act as arbitrators, as was done when five of them took part in the parents have just finished building a winter residence here.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 27.-Mr. J. Crawford and Mr. Samuel Moore, of Oxford, this county, neighbors, got into an argument concerning the importance of getting their tobacco ready for ship ment. Both became angry, and almost simultaneously drew their revolvers and commenced firing at each other. Moore received a scalp wound two and a half inches in length, and another passed through his right ear. Crawford was shot only once, the ball passing

# through his finger.

Her Prayer Interrupted. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 27 .- A Point Pleasant girl, who was repeating the Lord's prayer at her bedside, was annoyed by her 3-year-on annoyed by her 3-year-on the sand, " the boy made an extra bad break, and the girl said: "Pardon me a moment, Lord, till I spank my brother," and, arising from her knees, she gave the boy a sound thrashing. Then, kneeling, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against as."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.-It has just became known that A. P. Verrill and Miss May McCarthy eloped and were married in New York. Young Verrill is the son of Addison Verrill professor of zoology in Yale university Miss McCarthy is the daughter of Ed H. McCarthy, a rich wholesale liquor merchant. Verrill's parents learned a short time ago that he was paying at-tention to Miss McCarthy and ordered him to quit. Their objection was that she is a Roman Catholic, while they are Protestants.

# No Luck in Gas Wells.

WOOSTER, O., Jan. 27 .- Work has been abandoned on Wooster's only gas well. About a year and a half ago a company was formed here to bore for gas or oil. When the well was down about 2,300 feet the tools were lost. Every attempt to fish them up was futile. This is the third time Wooster has sought for hidden treasures in the earth, and is now near \$10,000 poorer for her efforts. All three trials have been made at the same place.

# Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Fair till Thursday night; clearing on Lake Ontario; northwest winds.

# WIRE WAIFS.

Chicago Chinese have begun their New Year elebration A project is on foot to build an electric rail

road from Chicago to St. Louis. The new draw at the big railroad bridge a Burlington, la., is in danger of being carried Fifty French Royalist deputies have threat

ened to resign if the pope's letter to Cardinal Richard is published. Velasco, the new deep water port of Texas, is at last connected with Houston and the out-side world, the last spike in the Terminal railroad having been driven. Custom officers captured twenty-eight Chinese ten miles from Seattle, Wash., who had been smuggled across the border.

number of others escaped.

WHITELAW REID RESIGNS

Hemocrat.

ne of the first Known Men in the Coun try to be-Enter the Journaliste Fields Washington, Jan. 27. The report which has been circulated with mon- or less regularity for some time past that



ignation is a desire to resume his life-time labors in WHITELAW REID. the newspaper profession and is in accordance with the understanding reported at the time that he probably would not remain in Paris for the full tenure of this administra-He has successfully conducted the negotiations for the removal of the restrictions upon the admission of American pork into France and he can now return knowing that he has been instrumental in accomplishing one of the most beneficial acts of the administratioe. It is said that Mr. Reid will bring with him the draft of a proposed version of the extradition treaty with France, but this cannot be confirmed. The department, however, it known, is considering the terms of reciprocal arrangement with France for the free admission of French sugar an hides into this country in return for the

### minister to further them at the other end of the line. TALK IN CONGRESS.

free receipt by France of American lumber and agricultural productions.

The negotiations on this subject, how

ever, have not progressed far, enough to

warrant instructions being sent to our

The House Asks Harrison if Any Repty

Has Been Received from Chili. Washington, Jan. 27,-There were not many people in the galleries and not over 150 members present when the house convened yesterday. The chaplain, in his prayer, gave thanks for the recovery of the speaker. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution requesting the president to inform the house whether any answer had been received from Minister Egan or the Chilian government to the dispatch of our government to Chili of Jan. 21, and if so from whom, and when it was re seived, and also to communicate to the house all correspondence on the Chilian trouble not already communicated. The resolution was adopted. The house then took up the report of the new code of rules submitted by the rules com-

In the Senate. Washington, Jan. 27.—There were alf empty galeries in the senate chamber yesterday. Just before the hour of meeting struck, the sonorous voice of Senator George, of Mississippi, was eard all over the chamber remarking Well, there is no war cloud after all The feeling made a prompt echo from senators. The chapkin in his opening prayer made earnest supplication for righteousness and piecel to the land, and return thanks for the "forbearence, kindness and wisdom, discretion and prudence" vonchsafed, and for the "rolling away of the cloud of darkness of the night," He implored that the people of the United States might become a pattern people.

# THE OHIO LEGISLATURE

Work of the Statesmen in Senate and House-A Collection of Measures. COLUMBUS, Jan. 27.—The senate spent the afternoon in hearing the Snook-Sutphen contest case. W. H. Snook is con-testee and Silas T. Sutphen is contester

for common pleas judge in the Paulding-Defiance-Williams district. Sureme Judge Williams administered the oath to senators and attorneys and presented the claims of their clients. The matter was postponed. Another feature was the refusal of the senate to confirm the appointment of Dr. Dan Milliken, of Hamilton, appointed by Governor Campbell as trustee of Miami university. Milliken is a Republican, but the inajority rejected him because he was appointed by Campbell. The

The house passed Mr. Teischbein's bill empowering the Cincinnati board of legislation and councils in other cities to prohibit by ordinance the obstruction streets by railroad cars for a longer

senate passed a partial appropriation

period than two minutes.

Mr. Strock's bill authorizing the re funding to individuals of the state share of taxes illegally collected was lost by a vote of 40 to 31. The vote was reconsidered, however, and the bill re-ferred to the county affairs committee The use of the hall of the house was, by

resolution, granted the National Boiler makers next May. The committee to ascertain the cause of errors and delay in public printing reported that the printer promised "to use every effort to have the cause of de lay and errors removed as far as possi under the present system of doing the public printing as required by the

constitution. Quite a number of local bills were inroduced and referred to committees. Representative Daugherty asked for and had appointed a committee to investigate the charge that he received \$500 as a bribe to vote for Sherman. He presented a strong letter from Sherman, in which the latter urges him to proceed with the investigation and he will at any time come to his defense against

# ASSISTANT ASSESSORS BARRED.

the slanderers.

Judge Furst Says That They Must Not Exist in Certain Townships.

Huntingbon, Pa., Jan. 25.-Judge Furst, in answer to petitioners from Logan township for the appointment of two assistant assessors, has filed an opinion saying that he belives the act of February, 1889, repeals the acts of 1834 and 1874, so far as assistant asses-sors are concerned. He says assistant assessors now exist only as provided for in the acts of June 16, 1891, where a borough or township is divided into several election districts, in each of which by this act assistant assessors are

# BIG FIRE AT COLUMBUS

LAYS LOW THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Thrilling Scenes Which Borrified the Spectators-One Woman Appeared in a Lefty Window and Screamed for Aid Which Did Not Come.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.-The most disastrous fire that Columbus has ever experienced occurred yesterday in the large block of buildings at the northwest corner of Rich and High streets. A small blaze started in the large building at the corner, and soon the entire block from Rich street to Walnut, and from High to Wall, had been gutted by the flames. The blaze in its incipiency did not appear to amount to much, but t soon got a good headway, and in an incredibly short time it was seen that the buildings were doomed. The large pressed brick building on the corner of Rich street was the first to go. It was entirely burned out, with all its valu-able contents, and the only portion of the building left standing was the front wall. The next building to go was the Metropolitan Opera house building, the fire catching in the fourth story and working down rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the fire department to save it. The fire here first started in the portion of the building occupied by H. C. Godman's leather store, and in a short time the entire building, including the

opera house proper, was in ruins. Several Thrilling Escapes.

There were a number of thrilling esapes, and, with the large force of women employed about the building, it s miraculous that the death roll does not mount up high. The shoe factory of Godman employs about 204 persons, of whom 13 were girls, 60 men and 12 oys. The factory occupied three floors. The spectacle of the girls going down the fire ladders and fire escapes with aprons over their heads was or brilling episodes that caused the hearts of men to stand still. These victims were driven out of the building by the fierce flames, and had not even time to get any of their trappings, the fire spreading so rapidly. It is reported It is reported that Katie Trott jumped through the window on the first floor and broke both her limbs. Louise Ault and Catherine Frey had a thrilling experience in being saved from the flames. They found the hall full of smoke and flames, through which they had to go, and fire shut off access to the stairway. Miss Ault sprang through the flames, while her companion jumped through a window on the north side of the building. A woman from the upper floor made her way to the lower part of the factory building and there became prostrated

## from the smoke and heat.

At Least One Life Lost. Very soon after the fire began to pour out from the fourth floor of the opera house block the great crowd of specta woman, with a babe in her arms, step ing out of a fourth-story window on to the fire escape. She gesticulated wildly for a moment, then turned and disappeared within, evidently giving up in despair of saving herself in so dangerous a manner. Two officers rushed up the stairway through the smoke and flames, and in a few moments were seen again with the woman and child. When the immense crowd saw that they were saved a mighty cheer went up. Another saved a mighty cheer went up. Another woman appeared at the fourth-story window and started to descend by the fire escape, but, being confused and blinded by the smoke, she returned in

side to be seen no more. A List of the Firms Burned Out.

Among the firms burned out are: Zwerner's drugstore, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; Gazette Printing company oss \$10,000, insurance \$10,000; Bankrupt shoestore, recently established, total loss; The Daily Express, a German daily of which Hon. Leo Hirsch is president, loss \$5,000, insurance \$1,500; Co lumbus Brick and Terra Cotta company: Lutchenbach & Eilbery, insurance offices; H. C. Godman's shoe fac tory, loss \$50,000, insurance unknown; Baker's photograph art gallery, \$31,000, insurance unknown; Halli day & Higgins, shoestore, los \$7,000, covered: Isaac Eberly, Metro politan Opera House building, loss \$140, 000, insurance \$100,000; wholesale liquo house of Steinhauser, loss \$12,000, no in surance; Staley & Morton's drygoods store, loss probably \$150,000; Dickson & Talbot, lessees of the opera house, loss \$1,500, fully insured; Siebert & Lilley, book binders, loss \$40,000, insurance \$20,000; S. & M. Gundershimer, clothiers complete loss, Sloan's saloon, complete loss. There were numerous office throughout the buildings that loss The loss will probably

# reach half a million dollars.

Disastrous Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jun. 27.-A fire broke out in the laundry of the city workho last night and spread to the shops of the Bromwell Brush and Wire company.
A portion of these buildings were consumed, entailing a loss of \$60,000 on the stock and machinery and \$18,000 on the buildings. The Cincinnati Family Laundry company will lose about \$1,000 on stock. The total loss will reach \$100,-000; fully covered by insurance.

# Settled by Governor McKinley.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 27 .- The hot fight of the past two months, between four of our prominent lawyers, for appointment to fill the unexpired term of Hon, John A. Mansfield, who was recently elevated by election to the common pleas bench, has been concluded by Governor McKinley appointed by Governor McKinley appointing W. McD. Miller to fill the vacancy.
Mr. Miller has been chairman of the county Republican committee and has

served two terms as city solicitor. School Closed by Scarlet Fever.

Mason, O., Jan. 27.—Oscar M. So. a teacher in the Fifteen-mile renear Port Union, Butler county been compelled to dismiss his owing to an epidemic of scarlet raging at that place. Five cases we discovered in his school before the parents were aware of the trouble. The disease is spreading.

In Honor of Shemarn's Victory. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Ohio Republican association, of which Sixth Auditor Tom Coklter is president, has issued invitations for a reception to be given to Hon. John Sherman, in honor of his sixth election to the United States senate. The date set for the recept is next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.